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SR7/DOB Memorandum No. _____

17 June 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: SR/CE

REFERENCES : DFB-84404 and DFB-89916, DFB-79916 (attached)
(Original of DFB 84404 was not received by SR7/DOB)

1. There is nothing in the files of SR7/DOB on the following individuals about whom information is requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- a. Leon PINEBARE
- b. Vassili GINTOVI
- c. Vasil LYBANDSKI

2. Information available to SR7/DOB on Anton ADAMOVICH, Constantine MIKHAIK and Mikhail (Mykola) ABRAMCHIK is shown below.

a. Anton ADAMOVICH

(1) According to information in SR7/DOB. ☐

(2) An Alien Interview with ADAMOVICH was conducted by OO/Contact on 21 April 1953. The results of this interview were described in an OO memo sent to SR/14-2 on 25 July 1953. At that time Subject was living at 323 East 100th Street, Apt. #7, New York, 29, New York.

(3) On 26 July 1953 ADAMOVICH ☐

(4) The following biographical data are extracted from a card on file at SR7/DOB:

Name: Anton ADAMOVICH
DOB : 26 June 1909
POB : USSR
Education: 1928-1931 Byelorussian State University, Minsk
Occupations: 1926-1931 Journalist and critic in USSR
1928-1931 Instructor in literature and linguistics at Byelorussian State University, Minsk
1931-1935 High school teacher, Glasov, USSR
1936-1943 Teacher in Vilno, Poland
1945-1950 Teacher in Byelorussian DP camp, Germany
1948-1950 Editor of Byelorussian newspaper, Germany
As of 1953 Author, New York, New York

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2E
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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Languages spoken: Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian,
Polish, German, English

Subject's elderly parents were living with him in 1953.

Marital status: Single

Subject was co-author with Dr. J. Stankovich of the
SMALL BYELORUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY which
was published in 1944. He also has written various
monographs, articles, short stories and novelettes.

b. Constantine MIEHLAK

(1) Constantine MIEHLAK was born 25 December 1919 in
Novogrodsk, Poland. His father, Elias MIEHLAK and his mother,
Olga MIEHLAK NEE TYOMASAVICH, were last heard of in Poland in 1945.
His wife, Anna MIEHLAK NEE HUBERT, was born 15 August 1932 in Poland.

(2) Subject presently is employed as an accountant with the
Holland-America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York.

(3) Past Residences

1919-1941: Slonianska 43, Novogrodsk, Poland
1942-1945: Near Breslau, Germany
1946-1947: S. Stefano Rotondo 9, Rome, Italy
1948-1954: Itapira 2661, Valentin Alcina, Buenos Aires,
Argentina
1954-date: United States, presently living at
197 Reehling Street, Brooklyn, New York
Telephone: Wargreen 7-5845

(4) Political Affiliations

Founder in April 1946 of Asociacion Bielorusa en la
Argentina (White Russian Association in Argentina),
Buenos Aires, Argentina. MIEHLAK presided over this
Asociacion during the years 1948-1949 and 1950.
Chairman of the U. S. Council of the Byelorussian
National Council (BNR).

(5) SR/CS's first contact with Constantine MIEHLAK was in
December 1956 in New York. He was introduced to a member of this
staff by Mykola ABRAMCHUK. Subject is the focal point of
Agency-Byelorussian FI operations in the United States. He has
submitted names of individuals who might be used under the Hot
War program. It is hoped to utilize Subject in a positive intel-
ligence gathering program as a principal agent.

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(b) Registry traces on Subject completed on 27 November 1956 revealed no derogatory information. Oriental Trace No. 171221, 11 December 1956, revealed only that information on Subject may be available in the files of the Department of State. A Division trace on Subject in December 1956 revealed no additional information. Subject was issued Provisional Operational Approval G-66138 on 9 January 1957. A FISA and OSA were requested on 20 January 1957 but neither has been received to date. A complete assessment, including medical, psychiatric and psychological testing and polygraph are scheduled for Subject for the week of 6-12 July 1957.

c. Hydula ABANDONMENT

(1) Hydula ABANDONMENT, President of the Byelorussian Peoples Republic (BPR) since 1943 and President of the Byelorussian Government in Biala (BIR), entered Czechoslovakia illegally in 1948 and established connections with ZARUBKA, head of the Byelorussian Government in Biala. He went to Paris, France, in 1950. He was arrested in 1943 by the German Gestapo and kept under surveillance for contacting anti-German guerrillas. Subject is a strong advocate of political and cultural independence of Byelorussia and is considered to be extremely hostile to the Soviets. He maintains friendly contacts with Western Governments, including the United States.

(2) Subject began working for the Agency in April 1950. He was debriefed for information concerning the Byelorussian underground, the BIR of which he is president, with leads to possible agent personnel. Subject has been utilized as a Principal Agent Recruiter, Spotter and Adviser.

(3) Since World War II Subject, who is considered to be the real leader of the movement for Byelorussian independence, has maintained contact with Byelorussian organizations throughout the world and with Irish Curleis refugee groups and committees. Up to December 1948 he allegedly received messages from the leader of the Byelorussian partisan forces operating within the USSR. Subject has been utilized operationally by the Agency since 1950 as a Principal Agent for FI operations into the USSR and for political and psychological warfare activity. He is still being utilized for political and psychological warfare activities and is the Agency's sole means of approach to Byelorussian endgame for operational purposes.

(4) Subject presently resides in Paris, France, and maintains contact with ☐ and Russian Agency field personnel.

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He recently visited the United States (from November 1956 to January 1957) during which period he maintained operational contact with Agency staff personnel.

(5) The son of Bylasm and Byelasma ABALANCZYK, Byela ABALANCZYK was born on 6 August 1903 at Byelanczyk, Bialostokskaya Volost', in the Vilna Region of Byelorussia. When Subject was 7 years old he entered elementary school in Byelanczyk. He attended high school in Minsk and Bialostok, graduating from the latter. At approximately the age of 17, Subject went to Vilna to the Russian Ministry where he yielded to the encouragement of an old friend and started pedagogical studies. In late 1920 he went to the village of Lomashchinsk in the Ashmansk district to take over the position of teacher of teacher at the Byelorussian elementary school.

(6) During the summer vacation in 1921, when Subject was attending post-graduate pedagogical courses in Vilna, he came into contact with the Byelorussian national revolutionary movement. He was appointed HSE Byed chief for the Volosts of Bialostokskaya, Kravchinskaya and Bialostokskaya. In the fall of 1922 he was made chief of the Vilninskiy Group. Subject managed both positions, that of teacher and of Group chief. In the fall of that year the Polish school inspector for the Ashmansk Byed ordered Subject transferred to teach at a school in central Poland. Subject did not accept the appointment and in protest resigned from teaching altogether.

(7) Subject then moved to Bialostokskaya to occupy himself exclusively with national revolutionary work. The Central Committee for Liberation of Western Byelorussia assigned Subject to act as liaison with the Byelorussian Central Revolutionary Committee for Western Byelorussia headed by the poet Leonid Podolskiy, and a member of the State Emergency Council, Legumin. Negotiations between the committees led to the founding in Minsk of the Committee for the Liberation of Western Byelorussia.

(8) Since the Polish Government had liquidated almost all of the Byelorussian schools, it was decided to form a set of secret Byelorussian elementary schools. A Catholic priest was made inspector general for these schools and Subject was appointed as his assistant. Subject worked at this post until the fall of 1924. During this time he had 29 assignments from the Central Committee for the Liberation of Western Byelorussia and he was let in on the most secret conferences of the Minsk Byelorussian anti-Bolshevik activities.

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- (9) From 1945 to 1949 Subject was in Prague, attending the College of Commerce where he acquired the degree of "Diplôme Supérieur" of economics, and the Charles University where he acquired the degree of "Licencie des Lettres".
- (10) Entering Czechoslovakia illegally in 1948, Subject established close connections with Vasilii Zahharin, head of the Byelorussian Government in exile.
- (11) In the fall of 1949 Subject, with a friend, began traveling for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge of the agricultural economy of Western Europe. They travelled on foot and by bicycle through Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland and France. They earned their way working as odd jobs. Early in 1951 the French Government recognized the Union of Byelorussians in France. Subject decided to remain in France and from that time worked for the Byelorussian workers' emigration and against any occupation of Byelorussia. He was always in contact with President Zahharin and became his chief co-worker and deputy for Western Europe.
- (12) After arrival of the Germans in Paris when the Gestapo began to search out its enemies, Subject tried to get back to Byelorussia via Berlin. However, he was exposed by a Byelorussian Gestapo official and was detained in Berlin where he remained for about 2 years and managed to establish a Byelorussian resistance net. In 1943 he was deported to Paris and kept under strict surveillance. Prior to his death, President Vasilii Zahharin (March 1943) appointed Subject his successor as President of the BIA and head of the Byelorussian Government in exile.
- (13) Operational Clearance No. 5315, dated 24 March 1953, is in Subject's file located in SA/008.

3. The foregoing is all the information available in the files of SA/008 on Subjects of references D/P's. Please contact SA/008 extension 8702 if you have any further inquiries.

SA/008/008